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Grundzüge der Psychologie, von HERMANN EBINGHAUS. Veit & Comp., Leipzig, 1902. pp. 321-694.

We have here at last the second half of the writer's psychology. Although avowedly but an introduction, it is copious. The writer first treats of the soul, its concepts, names, organ, seat, relations to the body, and consciousness and unconsciousness. In the second book, the structure and function of the nervous system is given about 70 pages. The third book treats the simplest psychic forms, beginning with the eye and passing to hearing and the lower senses. It also treats sensations in their general laws, space, time, unity, threshold, and finally and very briefly, concepts, feeling and will, comprising about 300 pages. The fourth book, about 120 pages, is devoted to the general laws of psychic life, such as attention, memory, association, reproduction, habit, etc.

The Mental Functions of the Brain. An investigation into their localization and their manifestation in health and disease. By BERNARD HOLLANDER. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1901. pp. 507.

On the basis of the clinical records of eight hundred cases of localized brain derangements, this Freiburg physician attempts to reinstate phrenology. After a survey of the present state of mental science, he discusses first the pathology of melancholy with reference to the seat of the lesion in cases of injury, tumors, inflammatory disease, hemorrhage, symmetrical atrophy, cranial abnormality and psychic blindness. In the next chapters mania is treated in its various forms with suspicion, persecution, kleptomania, etc. Localization for words, number, color blindness, the centers of exaltation, mimicry, sympathy, veneration, and finally the cerebellum, are discussed, together with the relations between brain and skull and the significance of cranial contours, the doctrine of free will, etc. The history of the discoveries of Gall, Spurzheim and Combe are treated, and the disrepute of phrenology described to ignorant professionals. The opposition to phrenology by Spencer, Bastian, Flechsig, Minot, and especially Comte is treated, and finally testimony as to the truth and usefulness of phrenology by a score of medical men is adduced. A concluding chapter sums up the evidences as showing that the frontal lobe is the seat of the intellect, the parietal of the emotions, the temporal of the propensities, and the occipital of the affections. The all pervasive error of the work is the neglect of negative cases where the specific organ is morbidly affected without injury to the faculty there located.

Relation of Psychology to Music, by E. F. BARTHOLOMEW. Rock Island, Ill., 1899. pp. 310.

These lectures, originally given in the Augustana Conservatory of

the body's position (81) is a misleading phrase. . . . On pp. 93-4 there is a confusion of clang-color and an alleged 'extensity' element in tones. A reference to Stumpf's treatment in the *Tonpsychologie* should clear up the matter. . . . "It . . . is very improbable that any cerebral distinction results from the slight difference of the retinal images" (99). Then how is stereoscopy possible? . . . A bare statement of the "psycho-physic law" is given, without any reference to its significance. It is, however, difficult to see just what such a law can mean when applied to heterogeneous "intensity elements" which are different for different sensations (111). . . . Wundt is made to call affection an 'attribute' (114), without any reference to his most recent position (*cf. Grundriss*) which makes the affections separate elements.

Kraft Ebing is written for Kraft Ebing, Théodor for Theodule Ribot, Hanssen for Hansen, Nicholls for Nichols, Thomas for Anstruther-Thomson. Z. Stern for L. Stern. Taste buds are not confined to the circumvallate papillæ (v 58), but are to be found both on the anterior surface of the tongue and on the epiglottis. . . . "Other cells support the inner and outer 'organs of Corti'" (51). But the organ of Corti includes the rods of Corti, the inner and outer hair cells and the *lamina reticularis* (Schaefer).

Music, are by a man not well known in psychological circles, but evidently a deep soul thinker, whose treatment of the subject is often new and original, and always highly stimulating and suggestive. Under the means of musical expression, he treats of the nervous system, the eye, the range of hearing and listening. Other interesting chapters are on habit, association, memory, imagination, feelings and emotions. Not a few of his illustrations are interesting and original. This work represents the closest point of contact yet made between modern psychology and musical theory.

Saint Anselme, par DOMET DE VORGES. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 334.

After characterizing the civilization of the eleventh century, science at the beginning of the Middle Ages, and the pre-scholastic schools, Anselme's life is briefly treated in twenty pages. Each of his works is then roughly outlined, and his theories of knowledge, truth, human nature, the soul, liberty, God and his famous proof of his existence, are concisely presented.

The Doctrine of Space and Time, by GEORGE S. FULLERTON. Reprinted from the *Philosophical Review*, Vol. X, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Professor Fullerton is now surely our best American authority on the philosophy of time and space. He has wrought into a clear consistent whole the views of previous thinkers with abundant and luminous suggestions of his own.

Chapters on English Metre, by JOSEPH B. MAYOR. University Press, Cambridge, 1901. pp. 308.

The chapters are as follows: introduction; antiquarian A-priorism logical A-priorism; æsthetic intuitiveism; natural or A-posteriori system; metrical metamorphosis; two recent metrical systems; naming and classification of metres, illustrations from Tennyson; naming and classification of metres, illustrations from the hymn-book; blank verse of Surrey and Marlowe; Shakespeare's blank verse—Macbeth; Shakespeare's blank verse—Hamlet; Modern blank verse—Tennyson and Browning; Shelley's metre; the English hexameter.

The Man Christ Jesus. A Life of Christ, by W. J. DAWSON. Grant Richards, London, 1901. pp. 454.

The author describes his object as "to depict the human life of Jesus as it appeared to his contemporaries with the purposed negligence, so far as is possible, of the vexed problems of theology and metaphysics." It is necessary to perpetually rewrite the life of Christ, because every age must speak a new language of religion. It is the only life in which the world is permanently interested. Although he began to write solely from the view of Jesus' human efficiency, this plan seemed taken out of his hands as he went on. It certainly brings many things very visibly and objectively before us, but this in almost exact proportion to the fidelity with which the author adhered to his original and pragmatic plan.

Die Kindheitsgeschichte Jesus nach Lucas, von JOHANNES HILLMAN. Jahrbücher für Protestantische Theologie, Vol. XVII, No. 2, pp. 192-257. Braunschweig, 1891.

This is the fullest digest of the whole story of the childhood of Jesus according to Luke, who tells it most fully, with an appendix on the way in which Luke treats the theme.